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Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
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EXAMINER

TAYLOR, BARRY W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/964,147

Applicant(s)

DAVIDSON ET AL.

Examiner

Barry W Taylor

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Examiner's previous Office Action made final on (6/22/2004) is vacated.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on 1/8/2002. These drawings are approved.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-3, 12, 14 and 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones et al (5,033,076 hereinafter Jones).

Regarding claim 1. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), comprising:

determining whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

determining whether the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68);

completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68); and

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25),

issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53).

Regarding claim 2. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), comprising:

determining whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

determining whether the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68);

if such call is from a public number and the called party has caller id feature completing the call (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), and if not,

issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53).

Regarding claim 3. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), comprising:

if such call is determined to be from a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53).

If such call is determined to be from a public telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19,

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col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), determining whether the called party has a caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), and if not, issuing the announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) and if such designated digit is dialed (col. 5 lines 15-17), completing the call whereas if the announcement is issued and any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 5 lines 18-19); and

if such call is determined to be from a public number, and if such called party has caller id feature, ringing the called party's telephone and delivering to the called party the calling party's public telephone number (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Regarding claim 12. Program claim 12 is rejected for the same reason as method claims 1-3 since the claimed method steps would perform the program code recited in claim 12.

Regarding claim 14. Jones teaches determining if call is from public or private telephone numbers (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25).

Regarding claim 16. Jones teaches determining whether the called party has a caller id feature is included within central office (see central office 121 and 131 figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 4-11, 13, 15, 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (5,033,076 hereinafter Jones) in view of Wu (5,872,840).

Regarding claim 4. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone

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numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

Regarding claim 5. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb

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list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

Regarding claim 6. Jones teaches using an identifier used for calling party (col. 5 lines 10-17).

Regarding claims 7 and 19. Jones does not explicitly show using busy tone when calling party enters any other digit than the override digit.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57). Wu also teaches congestion/busy tone may be used (col. 2 lines 7-9, col. 4 lines 7-8).

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It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming via generating a congestion/busy tone towards the calling party as taught by Wu.

Regarding claim 8. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the

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caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

Regarding claim 9. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62,

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col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

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Regarding claim 10. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED

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DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

Regarding claim 11. Jones teaches a method for screening a potentially unwanted call (Title, abstract), whether a call is from a public telephone number or from a private telephone number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25);

when the calling party is a private number (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25), issuing an announcement to the calling party (col. 2 lines 27-50) stating that if the call is a potentially unwanted call, the calling party must enter a designated digit (col. 2 lines 38-43) in order to complete the call and if such designated digit is dialed, completing the call, whereas if any other digit is dialed, preventing ringing of the called party's telephone (col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 6-9, col. 4 lines 38-53);

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if the called party has a caller ID feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68), completing the call if such call is from a public number and the called party has the caller id feature (abstract, col. 2 lines 27-31, col. 2 lines 44-50, col. 3 lines 2-19, col. 4 lines 12-21, col. 4 lines 35-38, col. 4 lines 63-68).

Jones does not explicitly show screening calls to jurisdictions.

Wu teaches an enhancement do not disturb subscriber feature within a telecommunications network (Title, abstract). Wu teaches an enhanced-do-not-disturb list is maintained in the terminating telecommunications exchange (see "ENHANCED DND" list located in terminating telecommunications exchange 55 figure 2) so that incoming call to customer that subscribes to enhanced DND may be restricted or barred (col. 6 lines 5-57).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the privacy screening feature as taught by Jones to incorporate the enhanced-do-not-disturb list as taught by Wu for the benefit of restricting or barring incoming calls appearing on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list.

Regarding claim 13. Program claim 13 is rejected for the same reason as method claims 4-5 and 8-11 since the claimed method steps would perform the program code recited in claim 13.

Regarding claim 15. Jones teaches determining if call is from public or private telephone numbers (see abstract wherein customers offered a class of service and/or option to dial a privacy request so that their telephone numbers will not be displayed, col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 1-19, col. 3 lines 44-62, col. 4 lines 22-25).

Wu also checks to see if calling party telephone number is on the enhanced-do-not-disturb list (col. 6 lines 19-23).

Regarding claims 17-18 and 20. Jones teaches determining on per call basis (col. 2 lines 62-68, col. 3 lines 2-19).

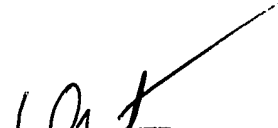
Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor whose telephone number is (703) 305-4811. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:30am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Technology Center 2600 customer service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.


CURTIS KUNTZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600